



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It is probable, too, that all would urge the importance of sincere and natural expression from the beginning, and the avoidance of anything like posing, or whatever is characteristic of the literary prig. But, in the interests of educational theory and practice, it is to be hoped that the questions here raised will not be dropped, either here or elsewhere, until they have been discussed with the thoroughness that their importance demands.

The report was discussed by Professors H. E. Shepherd, E. E. Hale, F. N. Scott, E. H. Magill, and J. W. Bright.

Under the auspices of the Pedagogical Section, "A Description of the Preparation of a Modern Language Teacher in a French Lycée" was presented by Mr. A. François Monod, of Columbia University.

The Committee on International Correspondence submitted the following report :

Since the Report made one year ago by your Committee on International Correspondence, by keeping the matter before the people through the Public Press, and by an extensive correspondence on both sides of the ocean, the general interest in this modern supplement to the instruction in modern Languages has been considerably increased. One of the important agencies to this end has been the establishment of an Annual, appearing at Easter of every year, printed, at first, in the three most important of the modern languages, English, French, and German. In the last number Italian and Spanish have been added. The Journal is called, in English, "Comrades All." This Annual is published at a very low rate, through the liberality of its English Editor, W. T. Stead, of the *Review of Reviews*, and we have lately offered to furnish a copy of it free to each new subscriber to the International correspondence, as being useful in class, and as increasing the interest of students in their work.

The number of correspondents in French has continued about the same as last year; and through the aid of different teachers in France (the most active and efficient of whom has been Prof. Gaston Mouchet), the applications for French have been easily and promptly supplied. The number of applications for Italian and Spanish has continued very small; for Italian, Signor E. Moneta, of the Committee for International Peace in Milan, has found correspondents for all who want them; in Spain we cannot be said, as yet, to have an established bureau, but for our few Spanish applicants we have been most indebted to Señor E. Gayrand, "directeur du Lycée Polyglotte" in Valencia.

We come finally to speak of the German correspondence, which, for various reasons, has encountered more obstacles than that in the other languages. In the German Bureau alone has a charge been made for supplying correspondents. This has necessitated a greater charge on the part of this bureau than is made for the other languages, and the sum of twenty-five cents for each name has been tried. As the "Comrades All," promised to each applicant for a correspondent costs more than half of this sum, this charge does not seem unreasonable. But even this sum would be a very small obstacle, if it had been possible to make sure of correspondents in German. We may say that the greater part of those for whom application has been made in the last two years, have failed to receive the correspondent. This has so discouraged applicants for German that the number of these has been small the present year, and we have finally concluded not to make any charge for German correspondents until the correspondent has been actually received. And, furthermore, we have stopped sending names and addresses to the German Bureau, but simply order from there the *number* of students called for by the correspondents in America, and assign them to the proper parties ourselves, after these names are sent to the American Bureau. It may be best to pursue this course with the other languages. There would seem to be no reason why the bureaus of the different countries should not be all placed on the same basis, each applying only to the foreign bureau, and not to the schools and colleges direct, and each bureau making the needed small charge to the students of its own nation only.

In view of the various difficulties and complications attending this important work, we would recommend to the Association the release of the present unnecessarily large Committee, and the appointment of a Committee of five, naming a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman for French and a Deputy Chairman for German, and two other members to be appointed by the outgoing President.

The necessary expenses for postage, stationery, type-writing, printing, etc., have, the present year, considerably exceeded the receipts for the year, for reasons that this report must make obvious, but for these the means have been provided without making any charge to the Association. It would seem that it would facilitate the work of the Chairman and his two Deputies to be near each other and in easy communication and sympathy with each other, and that the full report should be made to the Association each year, made up by the Chairman from his own labors, and from the reports received by him from his two Deputies.

With the changes proposed in this report, it is hoped that a much more successful result and a much better financial showing may be made at the end of another year.

EDWARD H. MAGILL, *Chairman*.

The report was approved. On motion of Professor C. Thomas, it was voted that the present Committee be relieved

and that a Committee of five (consisting of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman for French, a Deputy Chairman for German, and two other members) be appointed by the President. The President then appointed: Professor E. H. Magill, Chairman; Professor Isabelle Bronk, Deputy Chairman for French; Professor B. F. Battin, Deputy Chairman for German; Mr. W. B. Snow; Professor J. S. Nollen.

Professor H. E. Greene, having asked permission to bring before the Association a matter that had been intrusted to him, proposed the appointment of a committee to study the problems of English spelling and consider suggestions for its improvement. On motion of Professor Greene, it was voted, after discussion by Professors E. H. Magill, J. W. Bright, C. Thomas, W. E. Mead, and Dr. A. B. Lyman, that the President of the Association appoint a Committee on English Spelling. The President appointed: Professors O. F. Emerson, H. C. G. Brandt, C. G. Child, H. E. Greene, G. Hempl, W. E. Mead, E. S. Sheldon, C. Thomas, H. A. Todd.

The reading of papers was resumed.

7. "Chaucer's Lines on the Monk (*Canterbury Tales*, 177-178)." by Professor O. F. Emerson, of Western Reserve University. [Printed in *Modern Philology*, I, 1.]

[The lines in question are:

He yaf nat of that text a pulled hen.

That seith that hunters been nat holy men.

They have not been so fully expounded as to bar another word. In particular, the "text" itself has not been found, although Professor Skeat refers us with some assurance to the legend of Nimrod. It is the purpose of this paper to show that an important commentary upon this passage may be found in Walton's *Angler* and that the text itself has been determined with reasonable certainty. Further, it may be shown that this text and the mediæval conceptions on which it is based explain a number of other passages, especially in Old and Middle English translations of the Bible.—*Ten minutes.*]

8. "The Old French Versified *Apocalypse* of the Kerr

Manuscript." By Professor H. A. Todd, of Columbia University.

[The version of the *Apocalypse* contained in the ms. recently acquired by John Edward Kerr, Jr., Esq., of New York, has apparently not heretofore been studied. The present paper gives an account of its characteristics, and will be accompanied by a complete edition of the text.—*Twenty minutes*.]

9. "The *Dichter* in the *Vorspiel auf dem Theater* in Goethe's *Faust*." By Professor Henry Wood, of Johns Hopkins University. [See the author's edition of the First Part of *Faust*, to appear during 1903-04.]

[The dialogue on youth and age between *Dichter* and *Lustige Person* is discussed from the point of view of autobiography and literary reminiscence, with particular reference to a *spruch* of Hans Sachs.]

This paper was discussed by Professor C. Thomas.

10. "A Pioneer in the Study of Anglo-Saxon." By Mr. A. A. Kern, of the Johns Hopkins University.

[Edward Droomgoole Sims (1805-1845), A. B., 1824, A. M., 1827, University of North Carolina. He was first Professor in La Grange College, Ala., then in Randolph-Macon College (1832-35); he next studied at Halle (1835-38), and returned to Randolph-Macon College as Professor of English Literature (1838-42). He closed his life as Professor of English Literature in the University of Alabama (1842-1845). He is the author of an Anglo-Saxon Grammar (in ms.) which preceded that of Klipstein. An account of this grammar will be given. *Twenty minutes*].

11. "Recent Researches in Experimental Phonetics." By Professor E. W. Scripture, of Yale University.

[Exhibit of voice curves of the typical sounds of American English, of a speech by Chauncey Depew, of a recitation of *Der Fichtenbaum*; description of a new machine for tracing off records of the French "phonographe Liorêt," with exhibit of curves; exhibit of a self-registering artificial palate; description of a vowel machine.—*Fifteen minutes*.]

[The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held in McCoy Hall at 2.30 p. m.]

THIRD SESSION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The session began at 3.30 p. m.

12. "Gottfried's *Tristan* from the Standpoint of Morality." By Professor Daniel B. Shumway, of the University of Pennsylvania. [To appear in *Modern Philology*, I, 3.]

[The purpose of the paper is to prove that the charge of immorality, so frequently made, is undeserved. The morality of a piece of literature is to be judged by the underlying motive. The ideals of the Middle Ages differed in many respects from those of to-day (conception of *êre*, love, truthfulness, etc.). Gottfried is a child of his time, and must be judged from his own standpoint, not from ours. His intention is to depict an overpowering passion and the misery it wrought. He observes the utmost delicacy and tact in dealing with delicate situations.—*Twenty minutes.*]

13. "America in the Popular and Student Poetry of Germany." By Mr. Emil A. C. Keppler, of Columbia University.

[A discussion of the reason why there is no early mention of America in the popular and didactic poetry of Germany: Goethe, Herder, Schubart, Schiller, etc. Indian, Slave, Revolutionary, and didactic songs and poems of the 18th and 19th centuries. Freiligrath was the starting point for folk songs, Mathias Claudius for student songs and poems of the day. "Wandersongs" and Student songs.

The difference between the attitude of Germany, in the 16th and 17th centuries, towards our country and its discovery, and that of other Continental countries and England is due to the internal dissensions in Germany and also to the fact that Germany was not a sea-power.

In the middle of the 18th century, and even after, interest was exceedingly keen, owing to the greater political importance of Germany and of America, and owing, also to the liberty-loving and idealistic character of the Germans, who recognized a kinship in aim between America and themselves. No poet of Germany of any account since the days of Goethe and Schiller has failed to say something about America.

Through the medium of the great poets "America" entered into the ken of the people; and by the constant stream of emigrants, who retained their home ties by constant correspondence with the fatherland, the popular mind was thoroughly but very vaguely filled with notions of America.

This gave rise to songs still current and, apparently, still coming into being about the German wanderers to America. These are true folk songs.